

(From the Economist, 23rd June.)

But there yet another point which English statesmen should solemnly consider. England is in the worst possible odour with the suffering nationalities of Europe, as having frequently, if not habitually, encouraged their insurrections and then deserted them in the hour of need. The charge, though exaggerated into falsehood, is not wholly without foundation. It is one of the heaviest that can be brought against a powerful and honourable nation: we must see how we never again give the smallest ground or colourable pretext for its renewal. If in our present contest—not against despotism in the abstract, but against one overweening Despot—we find ourselves baffled and defeated, and saw no possibility of recalling the vast and incalculable mischief of "nationality" and revolution to our aid; if we once resolved to summon to our side; if we loose upon our foes the enthusiasm of the oppressed Liberals of Europe, we should have incurred the solemn and irrefragable obligation never to sheathe the sword or retire from the contest till *their* objects as well as *ours* had been secured. We should have no right to listen to any peace of *their* liberation was not a *sine qua non*; which did not re-establish their national existence; which did not secure them against the vengeance of those adversaries against whom

But our present business is with Mr. Baxter's account of American newspapers, which is somewhat startlingly inaccurate. He states that there are less than thirty papers in the New World, with a circulation of more than 5,000,000, and an annual issue of more than 400,000,000 of copies! In the Continent of Europe there are fewer than five journals of similar extent against a rigid political censorship; in a country not yet one hundred years old, 2000 weekly and 350 daily periodicals inform every farmer and artisan between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and reach their readers on both at home and abroad. According to our Senator, almost every town of considerable size has several daily papers; each village has one, if not two, second-class papers; and in places that have struggled into existence within a few months, secluded within the forests of the Far West, you find very respectable weekly sheets. In Great Britain, the public journals of Mr. Baxter were never intended to serve, circulate chiefly in reading-rooms, hotels, railroad stations and the houses of the wealthier inhabitants of the towns. In America, every newspaper is sold by subscription, or by the door, as it were, in a local or not a metropolitan newspaper. This national habit causes a demand quite unexampled in Europe, and enables men of every class to

carrying any articles—books or pictures, or furniture—were taken from him at the beach and cast into the sea. The result is that the men, who are at least a few hundred, who were there, have no control over their break to shore, and everything that they can lay their hands on. We do not interfere with French or Turks, and our measures against our own men are harsh, ridiculous, and impossible. The men have a few slight signs of sickness, and the consequence has been a great deal of destruction has acquired fresh impetus. In reality there are no Cosacks in force nearer than ten miles, but a few have been seen prowling about the coast. On the 27th and 28th of July, and a brisk run from a clump of thorn. About 100 of them are moving about between us and Metacatchi. However, it was resolved not to give our friends a chance of getting hold of any stores, and all the corn and provisions were sent to the Austrian coast. It was found to have a large store, which was in a magazine painted and decorated to pass as part of the dwelling-house. It was all destroyed. Amid the necessary destruction private plunderers found facilities for carrying off what they pleased. The only one who may be likened to Palmerston, and the others were desolation. Along the quay there is a long line of walls, which once were the fronts of storerooms, magazines, mansions, and palaces. They are now mere skeletons of their former selves. With fire burning within them by night, and the smoke pouring out of white-coloured smoke arising from them by day. The walls are barred with black bands where the fire has rushed out of the window frames. These are the fronts of the storerooms, and were full of corn—these magazines were the granaries of the nations belonged to their nobles and governors—and these places were the residences of their princes and rulers, and so far we have carried on war with all the privileges of war, and with all the consequences of conquest. The whole length of the front of the coast, and the wide quay which borders it, there is not an edifice untouched but one. This is a fine storeroom, with a grand semicircular front, ornamented with a frieze of statues, and a pediment of statues. The windows permit one to see massive mirrors of the framework of pictures and the glitter of the brass-work. Inside the open door an old man in an arm-chair receives everybody. How deferential he is! how he bows to the feet of the great men! how he bows to the modulation of his trunk and arms! But the worst of all is that he smiles. His face seems a kind of laughing clock wound up to not for so many hours. When the machinery is feeble, towards evening, the laughing is deeper, and the face is more expressive. He is a man with nod, and cheeks wreathed in smiles, and a little bad German and French, which enables him to inform all comers that this house is specially under P

ment of Mr. John Wood from the chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue, are perfectly true, and it is also perfectly true that he is to be succeeded by one of the most diligent Secretaries to the Treasury, and nominal proprietors of the Bank of England. Mr. Wood is dying. In leaving office he leaves behind him the highest character as an administrator, and to which no exceptions could be taken by the most ill-disposed of his opponents. He has been a member of the Reform Association. He was eminently "the right man in the right place;" so, at least, every one of the numerous governments under which he served all will be ready to acknowledge. He was a most judicious and sound man. Mr. Wood, reflects, in a most honourable way, upon the Treasury, which whilst reflecting honour upon Mr. Wood, reflects in a still more honourable way upon Mr. Wilson, whose class of mind is in many respects similar to Mr. Wood's, will, doubtless, be equally successful in his administration. He enters upon his duties with a full knowledge of the position on the part of all who have had anything to do with him, either in Cannon-row or in Downing-street, or who have observed the manner in which he has discharged the Parliamentary duties of Secretary to the Treasury. That man, who is so ready to make an amount of resource, readiness, and tact, which would appear incredible, if I were to attempt to describe all he has to go through, from February to November, in the discharge of his duties, and who often abhors interrogatories to which he is obliged to give minor affairs go wrong, or if some branch or other of the state machine in the Treasury becomes irregular, or the state machine in Scotland, and now from Scotland to the House of Commons, and the House of Commons to the House of Lords, that man, if not as much, is more, disposed to fulfil behind Mr. Speaker's chair every night in the week, far, not far from that locality, very important business, which he has to transact, and which he has to transact, as they are transacted. Then, he is going to be asked to do some committees in the course of the session, keeping all things square and right. All these duties have been discharged by Mr. Wilson in the most complete manner, and with the most perfect success. Consequently, his removal will be a great loss to the department he is about to quit, but that that he succeeds will derive unquestionable benefit from the fact that he has been so long in the department, and with the practical conduct of business. Mr. Wilson would, doubtless, have gone to the Board of Trade if his Parliamentary influence had been equal to that of Mr. Darnley, but it is not. It is not tolerably well understood, that the Board of Trade, to pecuniary local influences, could not be depended upon in the case of a contest. He has, however, done credit to Westbury, during his career in the House of Commons, and he is reasonably well known to the House of Commons. He is not, it is not doubted that he is a most capable man, and he is able to provide a better member next time. Mr. Wilson is a fluent and well-informed speaker, and he is a most judicious man in his hand; and though Mr. Disraeli has now and then been a little of ridicule at him, he has never made a mistake which is more than can be said of the leader of the opposition.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company, have, to-day, sanctioned the appointment of Lord Curzon to the Governor-Generalship of our empire in the East, in succession to Lord Dalhousie; so that now the Government of India is to be placed in the hands of a splendid station which was denied to the late Governor-General. Some criticism has been made upon this selection.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE COLOUR OF MAN.—For 1800 years the Jewish race has been dispersed into different latitudes and climates, and thus preserved themselves most distinct from all other intermingled races. The Jews are found in all parts of the world. There are some Jews still lingering in the valleys of Jordan, having been oppressed by the successive conquerors of Syria for ages—a low race of people, and of a darker complexion, being as black as any of the Ethiopian race. Others, however, are white people, participating in European civilization, and dwelling in the northern nation, the high instances of light complexion being found among the Jews of the Scandinavian families. We see that the Jews are not so far from the differences of colour without having to vary from their original or specific distinctions.—*Professor Owen*.

When the Union Jack has been thrown over the primitive reading desk before mentioned, and the dergymans in his usual robes, and the Engineers and the other members of the staff in their military costumes, all seems so appropriate to the harmony, that the congregation a visitor being among the numbers, the congregation he soon ceases to feel the peculiarity of the place, and forgets, while attending to the service that he is not in one of the ordinary churches, with its steeple and its spire, and in his own mother country. Now and then the attention of the listener to the "mission of peace and goodwill among men" may be distracted for a moment by the sight of the sun, or the bustling of the mail; but the Bepers thereabouts, who are in fact a sort of range, though only just out of it, and inhabit in this, as in other matters, produces its usual effect. The gun is discharged, the shot whistles through the air, and the explosion, but the explosion, if heard, are not heeded, for the attention is elsewhere occupied.—*Daily News.*

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, broke out of controversy with Senator Brooks, in the following classic style.—"Mr Erastus Brooks has exhibited himself as a man who has no regard for the veracity and who is, therefore, unworthy of notice. I take him, consequently, with covered hands to the nearest open sash of a window, and send him to the land of the mental observation, 'Go home, wretched man, and sleep.'"

SERVANTS' CHARACTER.

SLAVANTS' CHARACTER.

A CASE was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, of the little slave, who was the property of a lady. According to Mr. Thackeray, or some other reporter, the humanity which he animates with his penular human, "a domestic servant is "the greatest plague in life." "a sober truth, this class of persons is one of the greatest sources of domestic misery and unhappiness to the woman whose husband is a man of modern civilisation. No labourer or an artisan, can get on without the assistance of all work,"—a description too often literally applicable, not merely to the numerous office performed domestic servants, but also to the unbroken continuity of her slavery. "The slave," says the reporter, "to deny to this useful and often ill-used class of persons, the community, a powerful claim to the consideration of society." To whatever alleviation of their character and condition reason be afforded, we hold them to be justly entitled; but they should not be feared, and they should enjoy their services, without any restraint.

the benefit derived or the obligation increasing. If, therefore, numbers of those poor girls are so ill trained as to expect those who engage them to the occasional service of a household to be a servant, one may hope that the evil will in some measure be corrected by waking up those who now and then have to lift their own fires and clean their own shoes, to a due sense of the rights of their starved dependants, upon their gratitude, as well as to an equitable fair dealing in the terms of contract.

It must be admitted, nevertheless, that the complaints are often not without cause, and that it arises from the grossness of the premises, to dwell upon household matters, that the number of servants are so frequently brought upon the carpet, or, rather, upon the tea-table. Many of them have been brought up in a well-swept room or a nicely cooked joint before they have been introduced into and hundreds enter into it by doors which spelt them at the threshold of their servant-life. But, the chief cause of the evil seems to be regarded as the greatest plague in life, indeed, the greatest source of enhancements, is, the facility with which a bad servant can get a good character. We place ourselves at the judgment of the ladies when we affirm, that in many mansions, a bad servant is as tolerable by one mistress, is palmed off upon another, as a bad dog, bad, after all, especially as servants go now-a-days. Thus the evil propagates itself; the worst servant, the foulest feeling, the most unprincipled, the least motivated for improvement; the example is followed, and the latter end is worse than the beginning.

We do not say, for we do not believe, that the present position of the servant needs from absolute untruthfulness. It is a fault, but not a disease, a fault, and often a very amiable weakness. But, when most amiable, it is least excusable; nor is it less something amiable, as it seems. There is doubtless something amiable in it, to help a forlorn, and perhaps friendless girl to a place, and to do nothing amiable in helping to impose upon your neighbor. But, a latter, perhaps a drunkard or a thief, with whom it is a pleasure to be, and who, if you have your self borne till you could bear with it, has the generosity of this sort is as unmerited on the one part as it is unjust to the other. The simple truth is, that the number of bad servants as a class, will never be what they ought to be, until we can make up their minds to speak of them as they find them; giving them a good character only when they deserve it, and, on the other hand, candidly declaring them bad when they are so.

No terms would be too strong to condemn the exaggeration or suppression to which some mistresses have recourse, on the plea of "pity for the poor soul." With what measure they mete, it is for you to measure. I only say they do it, and they are palming off a bad servant upon others, others should palm off a worse upon them. But the mistresses' complaint of all, is, that which induces the dissatisfied servant to go, is that she is not learned better from their husbands, we are in a position to give such ladies the best assurance that their assertions are chimerical. In the cases which I have mentioned, the husband is not consulted by the Lord Chief Justice. *Jervis*, that true and faithful character given of a servant, however defective, is a privileged canon of evidence, and I have seen *Jervis* and *Mr. Vaughan*, living in Westbourne-square, and

fortune, common to people in their station, to have several servants, and of each sex, under their roof. One of the women was found romping with the man, and the other with the woman. The woman, having the prospect of a new engagement, was in a hurry to quit and lost the expected place, in consequence of representations as to the impropriety of her behaviour. The male, then, was applied in writing to his former master, for a just reparation, and he was obliged to bring him from his service, as he could not apply for another situation until he received an answer. "Mr. Vaughan replied, also in writing, in the following manner: 'I am sorry to hear that you and your wife were discharged is, that you and the household maids, Howes, were romping together in the servants' hall, late at night; and that one or both of you were on the stairs, in the act of cohabitation, and in violation of an article concerning herself, and the communications, the essential duty of a domestic servant, and of a woman, of her fellow-servant, the woman, brought an action for slander and libel. With regard to the former, the

Chief Justice stopped the counsel for the plaintiff from making it so by without doubt a privileged communication. The defendant's counsel was called to account, and the letters were put in. On these a question was raised, within what limits such documents were entitled to be considered as privileged. The defendant's counsel relied upon the case of *Bonham v. Hawking*, decided in that Court, where it was laid down that the class of privileged communications comprehends all cases of communications made bona fide in the performance of a duty, or with a real and reasonable purpose of protecting the interests of the party who sends. On the other side, it was contended, that it was not necessary for a man to state his reasons for dismissing the man, to destroy the character of the woman; nor he might have said, that he dismissed him for improper conduct, which would have been true. Judge, "If a man says, 'I have discharged my servant because I thought he was idle,' why, what have I done? He must have said, 'Why, what have I done?' He committed murder, or been guilty of larceny." The defendant, added his Lordship, "is not bound to establish the truth of what he said or wrote, but to show that he acted in good faith—no suspicion that he was stating the truth. True, but suspicion does not enter into the question, unless you show malice. That is the law; and, instead of its being to be regretted, I think it would be a good thing, if we could sometimes get rid of one another or rather another, for giving through one another a more disreputable character to a domestic who does not deserve it."

Mr. Cooper : If that is your lordship's impression,

The Lord Chief Justice : "Oh, yes, Mr. Cooper, and it is yours also."

Plaintiff non-suited.

We call attention to the clear and useful decision, in the hope that it will tend to check an evil of growing importance in this country, that is, the use of the method of improving the qualifications of servants in general is, to dismas them with such a character, neither better nor worse, as they deserve. It is but too true, to mistake the true kindness of the dependent class, and, being simple homely, is the best policy.

SAM SLACK ON SCOTCHMAN.—Scotchman cut their eye-teeth after they were set free in this country. I expect. When they get a hawbee they know what to do with it, that's a fact. They open their pouch, and drop it in; and it's got a spring like a fox trap—it's got a spring like a fox trap, like a fox trap—it's got a spring like a fox trap, like a fox trap.

VALUE OF EMPLOYMENT.—Abernethy says the mind requires some object on which its powers must be exercised, and without this it preys upon itself and becomes insupportable. A person who has no other activity loses in age and retirement, and when he has accomplished his purpose finds himself wretched. The pleasure of relaxation is known to those only who have been long and hard working.

have regular and interesting occupation. I have been very fortunate in obtaining a single bed-room—a turret in a poor tailor's house, at 1s. 6d. a week; and as I had by this time learnt to breakfast on a penny loaf and a basin of milk, with potatoes and a little butter without meat for dinner, milk and rice boiled for tea and supper and a few slices of bread and butter for breakfast, my chop being deemed amply sufficient—I had brought my expenditure down to ten shillings a week, including lodging, food and washing; and obtaining work immediately at the Clarendon printing-office, at fixed rates of ten shillings a week, I was comparatively rich and comfortable. I was, however, not so prudent every fortnight to my wife in Cornwall, instead of every month only.—*Buckingham's Memoirs.*

BIRTHS.

At Woolloomooloo, October 6th, the wife of Major Lockyer, of a son.

At her residence, Bay-street, Glabe, on the 6th October, the wife

THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
COLONIAL INSURANCE.
 The above COMPANY being now incorporated by ACT OF COUNCIL.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking Chambers

BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.—The Sale of
Allotments will take place on **THURSDAY**, 21st.

[Signature]

IN THE SUM OF \$1,000,000,000 AS THIS PROCEEDS.

11/11/2014 10:11 AM

STEWART, ROBERT L. JR. *See* STEWART, ROBERT L.

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